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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. SCANDINAVIAN NATIONS-VIEWS ABROAD OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

NORWAY, EUROPE, Dec. 2, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

The enthusiastic reception which the Swe dish nation awarded to the illustrious General who, as Ambassador Extraordinary of the Emperor of France, lately visited Sweden, must be interpreted, not only as a tribute of almiration to the valiant warrior himself, but as an evidence of the desire of the Swedish people, generally, for a union with the Western Powers.

The French Emperor, with characteristic sagacity, concluded, that whatever might be the secret inclinations of King Oscar, he would, nevertheless, find it impossible for any length of time to resist the national will. Consequently, in order to assure himself of what might ultimately be expected from Sweden, Napoleon has resolved to send the conqueror of lukermann to that country, as the person best qualified to elicit a manifestation of the popular feeling. The object which the French Emperor had in view being successfully obtained, there was, for the present, no necessity of asking for the Swedish alliance; and hence you may be sure that all rumors with regard to success or failure in this respect are altogether without any foundation at all.

But the French Emperor and Lord Palmer ston cannot but feel an inward joy, because they know that it requires scarcely more than a word, and, as the London Times expresses itself, 60,000 formidable Scandinavian warriors

will invade Finland.

There can be no doubt but that King Oscar would be glad to find any means by which to avoid participating in the war against Russia; but the fear of confirming the suspicions, which for some time have become general Sweden, that there exists a secret understanding between the family of Bernadotte and the Imperial House of Russia, imposes upon him the stern necessity of ridding himself of a charge which must be so very unpleasant to his fe ings. Oscar is a most excellent man, and an able civil administrator; but he seems to b wanting in the martial spirit which distingui ed the great Vasas, and which the warlike wedes are so fond of admiring in their rulers But his sons, and especially the Crown Prince are said to have much inclination for uniting with the Western Powers, against the hered

The Swedish nation-with the exception of a very small number, belonging chiefly to the aristocratical and commercial classes-entertain unquestionably, the wish of seeing the forces of Sweden united with those of France and England, in order to retake Finland, which Russia obtained by means of treachery, and not in virtue of honorable deeds of arms.

Not only the Court of St. Petersburgh, but

also the insidious Court of Austria, and the false-hearted King of Prussia, evince the greatest consternation at the reception with which the Swedes honored General Canrobert; and at the great probability, or rather certain ty, that Sweden, in case of the continuance of the war, will next spring enter into an alli-ance, offensive and defensive, with the West ern Powers. Hence, Austria is now attempt ing reviving the negotiations for peace; but w may rest assured that Russia does not yet feel herself so much humbled as to submit to the rigorous conditions which her victorious ene the evident mission of counteracting the effects be hoped that this attempt will prove futile.

As to the feelings of the Norwegians and the Danes, it must be confessed that they are not generally what might justly have been exaristocrats among the latter-are very hostile to Russia, and wish to see it defeated and humbled; but they have no desire to participate in the war themselves, being more anxious profit, in a commercial way, by the present besides which, the Norwegians, with some honorable exceptions, appear rathe envious of the chance which Swe of regaining Finland, and thus increasing power, while the Danes are apprehensive of Prassia interfering, seemingly in behalf of It is, however, certain that neither of these people will attempt to offer any objections to

Consequently, the Emperor of France and Lord Palmerston must now feel quite confident that, whenever they choose, they have it in discreet, and faithful ruler. Some of his late their power to conclude with the Scandinavian countries an alliance which will make possible an invasion of Finland, and an advance upon St. Petersburgh itself; and I feel warranted asserting, that unless Russia submits ere the close of the next month of March, such an alliance will in reality be closed. As to the difficulties between the United

States of America and Denmark, they attract comparatively little attention, as it is generally n for granted that they will be settled in an amicable way before the expiration of the present treaty between the two countries. While it must be admitted that the right claimed by Denmark is, to say the least, very questionable, it cannot be denied that it has so often been sanctioned by treaties, as to give that country good reason for insisting upon its validity; and it could scarcely be called equitable, were the United States, during present circumstances, to make an appeal to arms, which, perhaps, in its ultimate consequences, would lead to heavi-er losses than the paying of the Sound dues, even for a century, would amount to. But we may rest assured that the Administration of Mr. Pierce is not in reality so pagascious as it

ately gained have attracted much attention on this side of the Atlantic, and induced many well-wishers of the Great Republic to apprehead the very worst consequences with regard to the ultimate fate of its freedom. But while it is evident, as the National Era has main-tained, that that mischievous and wicked party was not so impotent as many had been inclined to view it, it seems, however, certain that the Republicans were defeated in New York solely in consequence of their mixing up the Slavery

Slave Power and the Republicans, and it is very probable that the former will acquire the aid of the great batch of the Know Nothings: because, should the latter be so bold as to maintain their separate organization, and nominate their own candidate, their defeat is certain. The sympathy of the friends of Freedom is with the Republicans; still, I must frankly confess that the support which they have received from the New York Tribune—the advocate of Russian despotism, or, at least, of its oppressive laws and aggrandizement—makes many Europeans look upon the Republican party with some suspicion.

wanted to deck out Mr. Wyllie's gewgaw soldiery—I say, after all this, it stirs up one's blood," &c. "Our Legislature," he adds, "wisely passed a bill to provide for mail carriers, but forgot to provide money to pay for them. The next supplies the deficiency, when, lo! the ministerial taboo is promulgated. It reminds one of the mountain travailing, &c. Well! so wags the world, at least that portion of it bounded by the limits of Hawaii nei." So writes our worthy postmaster. Great is the indignation of all who see this movement.

party with some suspicion.

It must, indeed, be admitted that the love which the Tribune entertains for Freedom is of a very questionable kind, because, while fight-ing in behalf of the liberty of the negroes, it makes vain attempts at injuring France and England, that are now so nobly and gloriously vindicating the independence of Europe against

the despotism and bigotry of Russia.

Let me assure you that the mistaken views of Kossuth, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and other political refugees, which the *Tribune* has in part embraced, have had a very injurious effect upon the progress of the war, and, indeed, contributed to strengthen the cause of Russia. The reasons of this I might explain at some

I have often been questioned, why General Cass and Senator Douglas are now so seldom spoken of in the American journals, and not mentioned at all as probable or available candidates for the Presidency. My answer has naturally been, that these eminent gentlemen had the misfortune to take an active part in the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise: and naturally been, that these eminent gentlemen had the misfortune to take an active part in the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise; and, as this act is now generally condemned in the free States, Messrs. Cass and Douglas have lost their former popularity, and are considered, consequently, as laid on the shelf. At hearing this, many true friends of Freedom have expressed deep regret, as they had hoped that, under the Presidency of Cass or Douglas, the United States might possibly have adopted a policy favorable to the oppressed nationalities of Eurrope. But, though well aware that no such hopes could ever have been realized, every true friend of Messrs. Cass and Douglas cannot but regret that they should choose to pursue a course which has deprived them of being put at

the helm of the affairs of the United States. The German papers mention a rumor of uch cordiality existing between the Governnent of Austria and the Administration at Washington. Strange as this might appear, it would nevertherless be consistent with the policy which Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, under the guidance of Mr. Marcy, has chosen to pursue, in relation to the war between Russia and the Western Powers. The partiality which the Government of the United States has evidently shown to the Muscovite Autocrat has awaken ed much curiosity as to the chance which Mr. Marcy might have of being nominated Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, at the ensuing campaign. While admitting the great abilities of Mr. Marcy, I think that the Democrats will scarcely commit the folly to nominate a candidate who has no chance at all f carrying the State of New York.

The hope prevails universally among the friends of universal Freedom in Europe, that either Governor Chase or Senator Seward will the next President of the United States; but such a hope cannot be realized, without th most energetic efforts on the part of the Republican party, and without the most explicit ex-pression of its hostility to the wicked principles abraced by the Know Nothings.

The hopes entertained of the Kansas and Nerasks wrong (as the National Era stigmatizes he repeal of the Missouri Compromise) being corrected by the present Congress, seem to me very futile. I must frankly confess that I am of the opinion that the great majority of the Know Nothings in the House of Representatives will join with the Southern members in fighting and defeating the adversaries to the extension of Slavery. I should feel pleasantly surprised if my suspicions proved unfounded. The new Concordat which Austria has con-

duded with the Pope, meets with no mercy at the hands of the German journalists, who view it as an evidence of the most contemptible bigotry on the part of the Austrian Emperor and his chief advisers. Still, the organs of the clerical party in Germany take great pains to show that the intimate union between the Roman Church and the Imperial Government of Ausria is a death-blow to the machinations of the revolutionary party in Italy; but even the lay conservatives predict that sooner or later the Concordat will lead to the overthrow of the power of the House of Hapsburg. The effect which the Convention with Rome has produced on the people is so extremely unfavorable, that, as it is said, many of the bishops have directed their subordinates to act with the greatest circumspection. DIOGENES.

## FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

MAKAWAO, MAUI, HAWAHAN ISLANDS. October 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era: You may have heard that near the close of the regular session of the Hawaiian Legisla-

My earnest desire is for the highest good of the Hawaiian nation—the honor and prosperity of rulers and ruled. I heartily and manfully opposed the measure of annexation. I rejoice in the defeat of this measure. It would have brought speedy ruin to the Hawaiian race. Still. I never supposed that non-annexation of the Islands to the United States would, of necessity. save the Hawaiian race from extinction. I had no confidence in man-none in chiefs. My only hope was, and is, in God. On the death of Kamehameha III, I did not feel that there was any particular cause of alarm in regard to the destiny of the nation. Nor did I feel at all elated on the accession of Kamehameha IV. I felt somewhat at ease in relation to Duchies of Holstein and Sleswig from Denmark. the annexation question, but I knew that the destiny of the nation depended, under God. join Sweden, whenever the latter country shall upon the course pursued by the young King. His professions of attachment to his people discreet, and faithful ruler. Some of his late movements have alarmed and disturbed us ex-

Among the appropriations for Government purposes, made at the regular session of the Hawaiian Legislature, was one 61 \$56,000, for the support of a military force. You can see that this was all a foolish waste. I regard such an appropriation as much worse than a mere waste, though this is bad enough. It is a wick-

ed wrong inflicted on the nation is their pover-ty. That men and women, who have, many of them, scarcely a change of raiment, should be taxed to purchase lace and feathers to decorate a lazy set of fellows about Honolulu, is not simply ridiculous—it is absolutely cruel and wicked. I am happy to say, that at the last extra session—the short one, of July and Au-gust—the \$56,000 was reduced to \$40,000.

At present, everything must give place to military affairs. The tax-gatherers are just now going from door to door, calling for money to keep the wheels of government in motion, and I am mistaken if many are not distressed in consequence. But nothing can be done for the improvement of the people, not even the ago, a mail was started from Lahaina to this place. So, also, in other parts of the Islands. Provision was made for this at the last session of the Legislature. Now, to see how little regard is to be had to the enactments, allow me o quote from a letter of Mr. Whitney, our worthy postmaster: "I am sorry to have to state to you that I am ordered by the powers that be to suspend the mail carriers on all the Islands. They will therefore cease on and after the 31st of October.

"After having labored to get this great

improvement of civilization introduced into our kingdom, and having had it in operation here As to the Presidential question, the main struggle will no doubt be fought between the head, because all the money in the treasury is wanted to deck out Mr. Wyllie's gewgaw sol- Under the operation of the previous question,

> October 30th.—You may have heard that Old Pele is of late making a great ado, and causing multitudes to direct their eyes to the seat of her operations. I shall not be surprised to hear that the eyes of some of our friends on Hawaii affect their hearts. In other words, Kila-wa, the volcano at the base of Mauna Loa, has for some time been in a state of tremendone action, and the whole mountain seems to sympathize with the throes of its nether region. Rivers of melted lava have been lately seen rushing down her sides, filling extinguished craters, destroying forests, and drinking up the rivers and streams, which they have encounter-ed in the path which they find or make for themselves, on the way to the sea. I will not attempt to describe the terrific scenes which have of late been witnessed on that Island. Some

what a high degree of folly personal vanity can lead a man, even of genius and talent.

Herking to the lattre developments of vocances, while, Miller of Indiana, Mil

Nothing can transpire without his agency. We are his servants. We labor in building up his kingdom. While He has aught for us do, He can and will preserve us. In Him will we trust, and not be afraid. Yours, J. S. GREEN.

## THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

Tuesday, January 15, 1855. Senate not in session.

HOUSE.
The House voted twice for Speaker, as fol-One hundred and thirteenth ballot: Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey -Scattering -Whole number of votes given

Necessary to a choice The one hundred and fourteenth ballot was en had, and resulted as follows: Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois -Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey -

Scattering -

The plurality proposition, moved by Manhburn, of Maine, (R.,) was as follows:

Resolved, That the House will proceed in ediately to the election of a Speaker viva voce : and if, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a major-ity of the whole number of votes, the roll shall

vided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the hirty-fourth Congress.

Mr. Trippe, of Georgia, moved that it be laid
on the table; and the motion prevailed, as fol-

again be called, and the member who shall en receive the largest number of votes, pro-

YEAS-Messrs, Aiken, Allen, Barksdale, Bell. Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Broom, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Kentucky, Campbell of Ohio, Carlile, Caruthers, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Craige, Cullen, Davidson, Da-vis of Maryland, Denver, Dowdell, Dunn, Ednundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Fuller of Maine, Goode, Green-wood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Harrison, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall of Kentucky, Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullen, Mc Queen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Millward, Moore, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Paine, Phelps Porter, Powell, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud Richardson, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Scott, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, Wright of Ten-

nessee, and Zollicoffer-105. NAYS-Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Butlington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Co-mins, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of mies must necessarily require of her. Still apprehensive of a war with Sweden, the Court of St. Petersburgh has dispatched to Stockholm an Admiral, in the humble capacity of home an Admiral, in the humble capacity of home an Admiral, in the humble capacity of home it may all result in good to the main question. There having been no election at a quarter of the Court of the Upper and the Lower House. It was painful, in itself considered, and alarming, but I Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Kuox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Mat-teson, McCarty, Meacham, Morgan, Morrill, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of New York, Parker, Peck, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Vail, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watson, Welch. Whitney, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth-101.

So the resolution was laid on the table. |Four Administration men-Barclay, Hicknan, Peck, and Vail, and Mr. Whitney, K. N., of New York, voted against laying on the table. The Fuller men and the body of the Administration men voted to lay it upon the table, assisted by Dunn and Scott of Indiana, Harrison, Moore, and Campbell, of Ohio, Wheeler and Williams of New York. A change of three votes, from the affirmative to the negative, would have defeated the motion to table the proposition.-Ed. Era.

Wednesday, January 16, 1856.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE. The Clerk called the House to order at 12 Clock, and the Journal of yesterday was read.
Mr. Thorington, of Iowa, did not expect, in
fering the resolution which he held in his hand, to effect an organization by the election of a Speaker; but he proposed to contribute his mite towards it, and to aid, as far as his feeble efforts could, in obtaining a presiding officer of the House. He had not consulted the gentleman whose name he had embraced in his resolution, but he wished it understood that in submitting this name he took no exceptions to the gentleman for whom he had now voted upwards of one hundred times. So far from that being the case, he was yet disposed to continue voting for that gentleman, if no practical result should follow the resolution which it was his intention to offer. He had named the gentleman from Ohio, because he had heard that gentleman spoken of in such terms as induced aim to believe that he would not be as objectionable to some portions of the House as the gentleman who had received the suffrages of those with whom he had been acting. His resolution was as follows, and upon its adoption he demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That Lewis D. Campbell be de-

clared Speaker of the House of Representatives of the thirty-fourth Congress of the United States. Mr. Morgan, of New York, moved that ther

be a call of the House.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the resolution be laid on the table. [Cries of "oh, no; let's have a direct vote."] The Clerk ruled the motion out of order, pending the motion of Mr. Morgan.

The question was then taken on the motio for a call of the House, and it was decided in

the resolution of Mr. Thorington was then disagreed to, by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Banks, Barbour, Ben nett of New York, Bishop, Bradshaw, Brenton, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Camback, Dean, Dickson, Dunn, Durfee, Colfax, Cumback, Dean, Dickson, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Harrison, Haven, Holloway, Horton of Ohio, Houston, Knight, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Millward, Moore, Norton, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Scott, Sherman, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Tyson, Welch, Wheeler, Woodruff, and Woodworth—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Albright, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnet, Cad.

Bingham, Bliss, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Kentucky, Carlile, Caruthers, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Comins, Cox, Cragin, Craige, Cullen, Damrell, Davidson, Day, Denver, De Witt, Dick, Dodd, Dowdell, Edwardson, Caruth Carolina, moved to rescind the ten minutes rule.

An extended debate ensued between Messrs. Stephens of Georgia, Zollicoffer of Tennessee, and Washburn of Maine, on the subject of the restriction of Slavery in the Territories, during which Mr. Stephens defined his position in re-Damrell, Davidson, Day, Denver, De Witt, Dick, N. Dodd, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Emrie, F. English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Flagler, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Maine, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Goode, Granger, Greenwood, Grow, Hall of Iowa, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Herbert, Hickman, Hoffman, Horton of New York, Houston, Harrard, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of States has been expected with some interest in Europe, on account of the anticipated struggle between the friends of Freedom and the supporters of the modern Virginia school, so different from that which was founded by the glorious Jefferson. The impudent letters publishing the first of the modern of the uniterest in consultations of insture seems rather precarious. We know not what a day may bring forth in relation to the future developments of volcanoes, Mallen, McQueen, Meacham, Miller of Indiana,

Watkins, Watson, Wells, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wood, Wright of Mississippi, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—150.

During the call of the yeas and nays, reasons

were given by the following gentlemen in sup-port of their votes for or against the resolution: Messrs. Galloway, Giddings, Mace, Pearce, Pennington, Purviance, Sage, Sherman, Sim-mons, Stanton, Thorington, Todd, Wade, and Washburn of Maine; and an incidental discussion took place between Messrs. Stephens, Zollicoffer, and Richardson. Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, when his name

was called during the preceding vote, remark-ed, that in voting on the resolution before the House, no opportunity was allowed him to express a preference in the selection of a member of the House to occupy the Speaker's chair. In the course he should take, he desired simply to show that he was not willing to stand in the way of an organization, unless the occasion should arise when he might believe it to be his imperative duty to defeat such an organization. He could not support the resolution before the House; but, being unwilling to assert that no other gentleman than the honorable gentle man from Pennsylvania [Mr. Fuller] should be elected to preside over the House, he would abstain from voting against it, and therefore

declined to vote.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, before the vote was announced, assured the House that the resolution of the gentleman from Iowa had been submitted without his knowledge or authority. Mr. Faulkner, after a few remarks, indicatin that there was no prospect of an organization of the House, and that a surrender of the trust conferred upon them by the people would re-dound most to the honor of the members and to the satisfaction of the country, gave notice that he would to-morrow, or at some early day, press the following proposition upon the grave consideration of the House:

A proposition for members to resign, &c. ] Mr. Cumback, of Indiana, submitted the fol-lowing resolution, which he thought would fa-cilitate an organization of the House. He desired an organization, and, caring nothing for men, would give his vote for any member who was against the extension of the institution of Slavery, provided, by so doing, he could elect

Resolved, That Daniel Mace, of Indiana, be and he is hereby declared Speaker of the thir ty-fourth Congress.
Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, then entered into vindication of his course during the present contest, which, by the consent of the House

was extended to a considerable length. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, contended that the responsibility of the failure thus far to effect an organization rested upon those gentlemen who agreeing with the Anti-Nebraska men in senti ment, yet had separated themselves from them on account of men. He also replied to a portion of the remarks of Mr. Dunn.

Mr. Cumback then withdrew his resolution.

The House thereupon resumed the business of voting for a Speaker, when the one hundred and fifteenth vote was had, and resulted as fol

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Scattering Whole number of votes given

Necessary to a choice -Mr. Peck, of Michigan, during the ballot, ex plained that he had yesterday voted against laying the plurality rule on the table, simply

Mr. Flagler then announced that there would be a meeting of the Anti-Nebraska members in the evening, in the Hall of the House.

Thursday, January 17, 1856. Numerous petitions were presented and refer

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the President was called upon for papers relative to Central Amer ican Affairs.

Mr. Hamlin spoke of the necessity that exist-ed for the appointment of a Committee on Printing for the Senate; and, although the rule said that the committee should be balloted for yet there were cases where it had been depart ed from, and the Chair authorized to appoint He would move that the Chair be authorized to appoint the committee; which was agreed to.
On motion by Mr. Stuart, the Senate proceed ed to the consideration of Executive business, and, after some time spent therein, adjourned

The Clerk called the House to order at 12 o'clock, and the Journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, remarked that more than six weeks had passed, and the House yet

remained without an organization. For the first time, he believed, in the history of the country, was found a sectional party in the House, willing to elect a Speaker to preside over its deliberations by sectional votes alone. It might be that it was the duty of the section of the Confederacy from which he came to present the same united front in behalf of its interests as was presented by the North in be-half of the abstraction which fanaticism had enabled to rule the hour. With this view, his enabled to rule the hour. With this view, his honorable friend from Alabama, [Mr. Walker,] for the purpose of effecting, if possible, a speedy organization of the House, upon sound conservative principles, had proposed to the friends of the Administration, weeks ago, to unite in a conference of National men, to ascertain if that desirable object could be attained. He regret-ted to be compelled to say that that proposition, made in the spirit in which it was, was repelled by those to whom it was made, notwithstanding they were aware of the fact that in such a conference they would have had a majority of two

to one, and the power to adopt whatever measures they might have desired.

But to what was this agitation upon a subject so fraught with evil justly attributable? It was to be attributed to the conduct of the Administration and its finde attributed. ministration and its friends at the last Congress, in forcing a reopening of the question of Slavery, which both parties were pledged by their National Nominating Conventions of 1852 to keep out of Congress and repress in the country.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, desired to know if the gentleman would have voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, had he been a member

of the Congress by which it was passed?

Mr. Carlile replied, that had he been a member of that Congress, acting, as he had always done, according to the dictates of his own judgment, regardless of the consequences to himself, ment, regardless of the consequences to himself, he should certainly have voted against that measure, and for two reasons, if not more. The first of those reasons was, that it would reopen the question of Slavery, without bringing to the South any practical good, and violate the pledged faith of the two great parties, as given by their National Conventions. The second was, that it asserted the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," which Virginia had ever repudiated. He was free to admit, however, that, like the able, distinguished, and patriotic gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Fuller,] he would under no circumstances vote for the reneal of that for the repeal of that messare, because by so doing he would aid that very agitation which he had urged as an objection to its passage.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, moved to rescind

which Mr. Stephens defined his position in remarks of considerable length.

Mr. Orr then withdrew his motion.

The one hundred and sixteenth ballot was then had, and resulted as follows: Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey -

Whole number of votes given Necessary to a choice -No choice having been effected-

And the question being taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was decided in the negative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of New York, Benson, Ballinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Braton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pensylvania, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfay, Comins, Chaffee, Clawson, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfay, Comins, Chaffee, Clawson, Chaff

vania, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Cagin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Massachivsetts, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Edis, Emrie, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Harlan, Hickman, Holloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, organ, Morrill, Mott, Norton, Oliver of New York, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Robbins, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranshan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watson, Welch, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—94. NAYS-Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Bell, Bonnet of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Bonch, Broom, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Kentucky, Campbell of Ohio, Carlile, Carethers, Clark of New York, Clingman, Cobb of Geor gia, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Craige, Culle 4, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Dunn, Edmu idson, Edwards, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Lustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Fuller of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Maryland, Harris f Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Harrison, Haven, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Kelly, Ken-nett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullen, Mc Queen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Millward, Moore, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Scott, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Scope, Talbott, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Valk, Walk-er, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Witney, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer-106 On motion of Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, it foul clock the House adjourned.

## KANSAS.

Mustering out of Service the Law and Order Men-Condition of the Free State Men at Leavenworth.

To the Editor of the National Era: I propose to give you some account of the practical workings of "Squatter Sovere anty," s recently exhibited in this vicinity.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Dec. 28, 1955.

You are, of course, in possession of the es ential facts of the late war-Governor Shan on's war. I witnessed the "mustering out of ervice" of General Eastin's brigade, it this place, on the 15th of the present mont?—the ay fixed upon for the vote upon the adoption of the Constitution. These "troops" had been discharged some days before by Governor Shan non, and had returned home, most of them to Missouri; and the reason for again calling them together, to be "mustered out of service," was not obvious at first, but became so during the day. About noon, when most of the State men were absent from the poly, one Captain Dunn, at the head of his company, made an attack upon the building, coarged through the window, seized upon the ballotbox, and carried it off in triumph, amicst the cheers of the Law and Order party. One of the clerks was dragged into the stree, and shamefully beaten and abused, till rescred by of his friends. After this dist ay of alor, law, and order, &c., these "Bord r Ruffians," for they were nothing else, were · ollected on Cherokee street, and brought as hearly into order as a half-drunken set of vag bonds could be, by officers only a little less frunk. and were there addressed by Brigadier Ceneral Eastin, followed by several subordinate c licers, down to the valiant Captain Dunn, who was highly complimented by several of the speak-

Just as General Eastin had commenced his remarks, there was a dog fight started on the right flank of the army, and there was a general rush to that quarter, and the General was obliged to suspend his remarks till the fight was over.

The captains were instructed to give each man a written discharge, for fifteen daye' service, (ending on December 15—the Governor's proclamation called them out on the Ist,) so that they might get their land warrants. So it appears Uncle Sam is to be called upon to give 160 acres of land to each of these vagaonds, for his share in this farce of Governor Shannon's, which, but for the moderation and forbearance of the Free State men of Lawrence, would have ended in a tragedy; in which case all the land these border ruffians would have needed, would have been about six feet by two. this same Captain Dunn, at the head of some thirty or forty Law and Order men, mily, it was said, from Kickapoo, made a descert upon the Register office, (the Free State paper,) and entirely demolished the press, and threw por-tions of it in the river, and destroyed every thing in the office. There was no stremp made at resistance. How long the Free State men will endure these outrages, is yet to be seen. They are undoubtedly three or four to one in number; but they have no arms and no organization, and these ruffians can draw re-cruits to almost any extent from Missouri. In-deed, most of them come from there. It was place engaged in the destruction of the press.

But there is another and more important reason why the Free State men have not resisted these outrages. It is this: They know that if blood is once shed, there is no telling where it will end; and they are willing to wait a little longer, till they see what Congress will do for us. But if we get no protection from that quarter, we shall protect ourselves. We are preparing to do it now. There is to be a public meeting, to-morrow of all citizens public meeting, to-morrow, of all citizens op-oosed to mob law, to see what can be done to protect life and property here, for all begin to eel that neither is safe.

The lives of several persons have been threat

ened, and some are preparing to leave the place. There is no protection to be expected from the Federal authorities, except for Pro-Slavery persons.

I hope the Senate will not act upon the nomi

nation of Governor Shannon till they get the particulars of this war; and with all the facts

before them, I trust they will have the good sense to allow his Excellency to retire to private life. Our election for State officers is to come off on the 15th of next month, and we are now considering what we shall do, as our masters in Missouri have proclaimed that no election is to be held on that day, or, in fact, any other,

than such as they shall appoint. We shall see.
As matters now stand, it looks as though there was but one of two ways-either to sbandon the election altogether, or go to the polls with the ballot in one hand and the revolver in the The weather has been intensely cold for the

last few days, the mercury falling as low as 22 degrees below zero. There are four or five inches of snow on the ground, and symptoms of more. The river is frozen over, so that

of more. The river is frozen over, so that teams are crossing on the ice.

ONE OF THE SQUATERS.

CORN MEAL PUDDING WITHOUT EGGY—Take six tablespoonsful of meal, and stir tolasses enough in it to have the meal all wet and no more; that will sweeten it enough; ti en take one quart of milk and boil it; pour i on the malk on to it, so as not to have it lumpy; stir in three tablespoonsful of wheat flur; wet with a little cold milk; salt it, and take two hours; add spices, if you like. This will make an excellent pudding.—Rural New Yorker.

Statistics of Cincinnati, Ohio.—The following statement shows to a good advantage the trade and commerce of the great city of the Ohio valley. The annual value of its manufactures is \$52,109,374. Its imports annually are valued at \$25,000,000 and its are annually are valued at \$25,0

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